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No. 13,502.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1896—SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

CLOSING SCENES

Both Branches of Congress Simply Killing Time.

WAITING FOR THE ADJOURNMENT HOUR

Light Attendance at Both Ends of the Capitol.

INCIDENTS OF THE SESSION

Congress has been in a comatose state all day. It met at 11 o'clock in both branches, and lingered in an unconscious condition, so to speak, all through the afternoon, without any interruption of vitality. The hour of adjournment at 4 o'clock was awaited at both ends of the Capitol with an impatience that was hardly eager, because nobody took any interest in the proceedings. It was simply a case where there were no possibilities in the situation. All the work had been done, and the struggles ended, everything had been accomplished, but the merely clerical routine incidental to the closing hours of a session. The two houses were in practically a state of recess from the time they convened until the Star went to press, and it is presumed that they will continue in that condition until 4 o'clock, when at each end of the great corridor that traverses the Capitol from north to south the gavels will fall simultaneously, with the declaration that the session is ended.

A Time Adjustment.

It is one of the tamest adjustments ever known. The absence of most of the prominent members of both houses, who have gone to St. Louis contributes largely to this effect.

Another reason is that yesterday was virtually the last day of the session, so far as excitement and work were concerned. As a matter of fact, Congress might have adjourned last night, and the President would have followed the old-time custom of going to the Capitol on the last day to sign bills presented to him for approval.

Today's session, therefore, was merely a courtesy to the President, the two houses trading water, as it were, to keep afloat. There was far less of a quorum in the House than in the Senate. A roll call at either end of the Capitol would have caused trouble. When the Senate convened, there were only 17 Senators on the floor, and the House was so small that the President's message was read by a clerk. The session was so small that the President's message was read by a clerk. The session was so small that the President's message was read by a clerk.

Discussing the Political Situation.

Occasionally two or three Senators would gather together and tell stories, while in the cloak rooms and the lobbies there was a discussion of the political situation. Senators of rival political parties shook hands and renewed personal friendships, weakened perhaps by the emergencies of the past session. The spirit of forgiveness and peace was in the air like a white dove. There were no angry words, no angry words, no angry words.

The galleries were sparsely occupied when Speaker Reed rapped the gavel, and the House went into session. The galleries were sparsely occupied when Speaker Reed rapped the gavel, and the House went into session. The galleries were sparsely occupied when Speaker Reed rapped the gavel, and the House went into session.

A Colored Bride and Groom.

Leaning back on one of the gallery seats was a colored couple, bride and groom. She wore an intensely red hat, profusely decorated with flowers and plumes of the same color. Her hair was a mass of yellow, and her waist was of a gaudy yellow. The groom wore a suit of black and white, and a white shirt with a red bow tie.

On the Floor.

On the floor the nervous but brainy little leader of the House majority, Mr. Dingley, talked with various members who sat down by him; Judge Culberson of Texas sat with his feet elevated on the seat in front of him, listening to Ike Hill communicate some important political secret; Hartman, the Montana silver leader, went through his desk and cleared it of an accumulation of old papers; Hunter of Kentucky, who came near being United States Senator from his state, disposed of his cigar and talked with Populist Ed of Colorado; Delegate Dennis Flynn of Oklahoma looked as talkative as ever as he listened to the words of his fellow-countryman, the North Carolina orator, perambulating through the aisles and patting his friends on the head.

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TELLER AT ST. LOUIS

Interest Will Be Felt in His Position and Purposes.

CHICAGO NOMINATION TALK WANING

Precedents Against a Party Taking Up New Converts.

TWO INCIDENTS CITED

The arrival of Mr. Teller in St. Louis is expected to add materially to the interest felt in his position and purposes. He is the recognized leader of the silver party, and his republicanism party. If he decides to accept the work of the convention, all of his associates will accept it. But if he decides to bolt, will all of his silver friends follow him? This is doubted by some very well informed men. His influence, strong as it is, is not so great as it once was.

TO TREAD THE DECK.

Many Officers Ordered to Their Vessels.

Commander R. B. Bradford has been detached from the board of inspection and survey and ordered to command the Montague, relieving Commander C. H. Davis, who takes his place on the inspection board.

Lieut. Lucien Young has been detached from the naval war records office and ordered to the Detroit; Ensign W. J. Terhune from the office of the judge advocate general and ordered to the Yantic, in Uruguay.

The Navy Department has been informed of the death of Lieut. B. E. Thurston, attached to the Detroit. He was a native of Indiana, and entered the navy in September, 1864.

Ensign H. A. Evans, who has been assigned to study the architecture, has resigned his commission in the line of the navy to accept an appointment as assistant engineer on the ship of the relative rank of lieutenant.

Lieut. J. J. Knapp will leave here in a few days for San Francisco, where he will report for duty on the Pacific coast. All of the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron will be ordered to the Pacific coast, and the summer drills, and orders have been given to have this done as soon as possible. At the Brooklyn navy yard the will be held as follows: June 12, Cincinnati, June 13; Columbia, June 13; Cincinnati, June 13; New York, June 13; Raleigh and the Amphitrite will be at the Norfolk navy yard at dates yet to be determined.

The Cincinnati has returned to Tompkinsville, N. Y., from a visit to Bridgeport, Conn.

DIED AMONG FRIENDS.

Consul General Mills' Account of the Death of Miss Kate Fields.

Consul General Mills at Honolulu has made a report to the State Department in regard to the death of Miss Kate Fields, Honolulu May 19 last. He says that she died in the afternoon of that day he received a message from the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company that Miss Field was dying at her wharf. He reached there in a few minutes and found Miss Field on the sofa, looking very ill. She was just arrived from the other islands of the Hawaiian group. She was unconscious and had been in that condition since morning. Mr. Mills communicated with the U. S. S. Adams and a detail of men with a stretcher promptly responded and waited for the ambulance to take her to the hospital. Dr. John S. McGrew, who was called in about half an hour. The cause of death was pneumonia. The body of Miss Field was embalmed and the following day was placed in a vault.

Mr. Mills says he has communicated by cable with Mr. H. H. Hiss, of the Chicago Times-Herald and requested that he send him to the disposition to be made of the remains and effects of the deceased. He said the action became understood that Dr. Kohlman is her nearest friend or relative. He says he has sent her to the disposition to be made of the remains and effects of the deceased. He said the action became understood that Dr. Kohlman is her nearest friend or relative.

The consul general incloses a letter from Dr. Vanderpool, of the yacht "Coral," who was a passenger on the W. G. Hall with Miss Field. Dr. Vanderpool says that the lady came aboard the steamer at Kealahou, Hawaii. She was accompanied by Miss Parry of Kailua. She was seen to see her and found her very sick. She was taken to the hospital and died there.

With the Other Reform Leaders Fined a Large Sum.

PRETORIA, June 11.—At a special meeting of the executive council today it was decided to release Mr. John Hays Hammond, Colonel Rhodes, George Farrar and Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform movement, the payment of a fine of \$25,000 (\$125,000) each, or, in default, fifteen years' banishment.

LONDON, June 11.—The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, has received a private telegram, saying that the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee have already been released, subject to a fine. The dispatch adds that the conditions of their release were the same as those of the other reformers.

Dr. J. S. Jameson and his fellow-conspirators, who took part in the raid on the Transvaal, were again arraigned, on remand at the Bow Street police court today, charged with conspiracy to overthrow the government of the Transvaal.

The committee on subways.

Last night Speaker Reed appointed Messrs. Babcock, Odell and Richardson as a commission to sit during the recess of Congress to investigate the question of a general subway system for this city. The members of the commission are members of the District of Columbia committee and are fully conversant with the work put in their charge.

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THE CHARITIES COMMISSION

The Vice President Appoints Mr. Harris as Chairman.

Although It Was Generally Understood That Mr. McMillan Should Have That Office.

At 11 o'clock today Vice President Stevenson, then occupying the chair, announced that under the authority of the District appropriation bill he had designated Senator Pauline Fulkner and Mr. McMillan to represent the Senate on the joint commission to investigate the charities and reformatory institutions of the District; the first named under the custom indicated as chairman. As it was generally understood that Mr. McMillan, chairman of the District committee, was the chairman of the commission, this announcement caused considerable surprise. It was said that it had been arranged by the steering committee of the Senate, as well as the appropriations committee, that Mr. McMillan should be the chairman of the joint commission by virtue of being the senior member of the Senate committee.

Senator Fulkner, as a member of the appropriations committee, as well as of the District committee, was a party to the understanding that the joint commission, as far as the Senate was concerned, should consist of Senators McMillan, Fulkner and Pauline. Personally he did not care to serve on the commission, but consented to do so in order to give the two committees an equal number of members. A joint representative on the commission.

Senator Allison had been consulted in regard to the committee by the members of the steering committee, but he had informed them that when the conference committee on the District bill agreed to the appointment of the joint commission, the charities it was the particular understanding of all six of those conferees that the committee should be chosen as chairman by virtue not only of his position as chairman of the District committee, but also because of his acquaintance with the subject. This understanding was not made an agreement that Mr. McMillan should be the chairman of the joint commission, the clerk of the joint commission, Charles Moore, clerk of the Senate District committee.

It now turns out, however, that Mr. Harris went to the Vice President and secured from him a promise to appoint him (Harris) as chairman of the joint commission by the Vice President. Among the three Senators, the Vice President had the most influence, and he was able to secure the appointment of Harris as chairman of the joint commission.

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THE MONEY PLANK

That and the Vice Presidential Nominee to Be Settled.

HANNA'S WISH THE LAW AT ST. LOUIS

Southern Men Coming Out for Gold.

TALKS WITH THE DELEGATES

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—The anti-McKinley people have not put up even a moderate show of fight. The wish of Hanna is the law of the convention in most things. The vice presidency and the financial plank of the platform are all that have to be arranged. The preference of the McKinley managers for Hobart on the ticket makes the New Jersey man the leading candidate. Many other candidates are named, but unless McKinley finds reason to turn to some other, Hobart will be chosen. The McKinley managers give this tip.

McKinley is wavering on the platform. In the selection of the financial plank the only thing where there is any idea that his advice will not be followed is the question of the gold standard. It is known by all the republican managers, those who have opposed him as well as those who support him, that the Ohio man is in favor of the gold standard. It is only his disposition to be conciliatory, to offend no one, to have harmony, that leads him to advise a course of moderation.

Since everybody agrees as to what the platform will mean, no matter how worded, it is difficult to take a stand for some particular form of phrases and to resist a strong demand that the convention should be plain spoken. McKinley cannot well take a firm stand and unyieldingly demand that the platform shall not, in so many words, declare for the gold standard. He and his managers can only advise and argue, but they are very insistent that the words "gold standard" shall not be made use of. For them to be too dogmatic in the matter would cause their being put in the false position of opposing "sound money."

McKinley has informed his friends from the silver side that the platform will mean gold, no matter what it says, it is difficult to answer, except with a plea of expediency, the demand of the radical gold men, "Say what you mean." If McKinley were situated so that he could take a firm position against a gold plank, he would probably carry his point. As it is, his managers are trying to gain time and to accomplish what they can by persuasion. "Don't offend any one if you can help it, be tolerant and accommodating," is the motto.

Gold Standard Plank Probable.

The impression now is that the radical gold men are strong enough to write a gold standard plank in the platform. The question is can they be prevailed upon not to do so. A great number of financial planks have been written and submitted to the radicals on both sides. Four or five different forms of phrasing have emanated from Mr. Hanna's headquarters last night. They were submitted to the gold standard men and to the extreme silverites, and none of them got approval from either side.

Many suggestions as to this plan have come from the outside. Nearly every body is trying his hand at it, and many suggestions have been received by telegram from various parts of the country. But with all the twisting and turning of phrases it comes down to the one proposition of whether the financial plank shall be drawn up or whether it shall be avoided. The last proposition which Mr. Hanna has been struggling with is one which dovetails a "sound money" plank and a protection plank together, declaring for the gold standard of money and the highest standard of protection.

Nothing yet is as satisfactory to McKinley as the Indiana plank, proof slips of which the McKinley workers carry around in their pockets and circulate when opportunity is offered.

The thing that has increased the prospects of the gold standard faction is that the southern delegates are holding up for gold. If the percentage holds, the gold men will be able to write the plank. One of the most active and influential compromise advocates said to me this morning that the gold men would have the power to write the financial plank, with the aid of the southern delegates and nine free silver delegates, on whom they could count. He was in hopes, however, that the gold standard plank would embarrass the republicans in the middle western states and would not go to extremes.

So few delegates are here, however, that all speculation is based on the opinion of a few leaders.

What the Silver Men Want.

Mr. Hanna, after submitting several suggestions, asked one of the silver delegates at-large last night what his folks would agree to. The delegate wrote down: "The restoration of silver to its position prior to 1873."

Hanna waved his hand and turned away. Ex-Senator Carey of Wyoming, who was rated in the Senate as a silver man, is very earnestly advocating the adoption of a single gold standard plank. He does not do this as some of the silver men do, simply because he wants one extreme or the other. He says that if the issue is sharply drawn, if the republicans declare for the gold standard, and the democrats declare for silver, sixteen to one, the republicans will carry all the so-called silver states. He says that the silver sentiment is artificial and exaggerated, and that if the question is once squarely presented there will be an end of silver talk.

"With a single gold standard plank," he said, "the republicans can carry Colorado. Teller cannot hold the people. His power will be gone if we but take a bold stand and make the fight. These silver leaders keep the people in a state of agitation and play upon them for political capital. We can carry every one of the so-called silver states on a gold platform."

Representative Hillmore, who stopped over to the convention on his way to California, took a different view of the situation. He said to me that if the democrats put up a strong silver man on a straight sixteen-to-one platform and the republicans adopted the gold standard, or a straddle plank, the result would be very uncertain. He said that it was foolish to dispute the fact that the silver sentiment in all that section of the country was overwhelming. He said that he and other republicans in California would have a very slippery time of it trying to stand on a gold platform. There seems to be no trouble about any other republicans who indicate that they do not want the McKinley bill to stand as the personification of protection. They do not want to be embarrassed by schedules. They want the issue to be protection, high and sufficient protection and reciprocity in the abstract, "honest money" in the abstract, and an appeal to patriotism in the form of sentiment and every word of the platform. They expect to declare for the Monroe doctrine, for free Cuba, for the protection of American citizens at home and abroad, and for internal improvements, and to "spread the canvas broad enough to let in the republicans." Particular relief will be had in denouncing the silver plank in time of peace, and in condemning the Cleveland administration in its entirety.

J. P. M.

ANTE-CONVENTION NOTES.

Observations on Men and Things at St. Louis.

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—One of the most remarkable features attending this gathering of the republican leaders is the position accorded a comparatively unknown politician as the absolute controller of the political affairs, Mark Hanna. Maj. McKinley's manager. When it is remembered that in three or four months he has sprung from obscurity in national politics to dictating to the managers of the republican party, displacing as by a wave of the hand the old managers who have been the head of the party for twenty years, it seems hardly credible. Distinguished names, names recognizable to every one as men who have molded sentiment for the party for years, gave the cards that are sent to Mark Hanna's room by those desiring audience with him.

As the haute noblesse of France had to bow the knee to Napoleon, the parvenu, so do the aristocracy of the republican party bend today before this court favorite of the great Napoleon of politics. This is not said in an offensive way, but to draw an analogy that represents the correct state of affairs.

Who is this Mark Hanna, who has thus become a great man in a moment the prestige of every great man of the party and made his subordinate to him? He is a Cleveland business man, street railway magnate and owner of iron mines. From the best evidence I can get, Mr. McKinley chose him because of his executive ability and power to handle men.

As Mr. Hanna stands in the center of a group of great national politicians at the moment, you have a good idea of the man. He is a tall, thin, dark, thick-set gentleman, of rather commanding physique. At first there seems to be something pompous in his manner, but you soon come to know that it is not pomposity, but positiveness. It is the air of a man who makes up his mind quickly, executes it vigorously and to the point, and expects to have his directions carried out with promptness and without argument. If his will is opposed his manner becomes imperious. He is a man who would bend a weaker character to his will in a way which might be called bulldozing. He is positive in his speech and rivets his expressions once in awhile with a robust, well-deserved "damn."

He is described by those who have known him for years as a good friend and a mighty bad enemy. He never forgets an injury and keeps after his enemy with a hot stick. He is not vindictive, however, for if his enemy will cease from his wickedness and do what Hanna wants done, all is forgiven. He is methodical, a great worker at home and takes that enjoyment in great business contests that a man with a powerful physique and keen intellect feels. He has small means, but he is in Cleveland, and he keeps in touch with the smallest details of his great business.

It is said that the tie existing between Mr. Hanna and Maj. McKinley had its origin in the iron ore schedule of the McKinley bill. Mr. Hanna needed Maj. McKinley, then, but the tie thus formed, which was at first a business one, has exchanged for a friendship which is a mutual personal admiration and regard.

The general opinion of politicians here is that if Maj. McKinley is President Mr. Hanna will be Secretary of the Treasury or Postmaster General.

Perry Carson feels more contented now than he did when he was a delegate. His colored delegates have been removed by the hotels. A former Washington newspaper man is responsible for bringing the hotels to terms. It was J. B. Reynolds, formerly correspondent of a Boston newspaper, and one of the Massachusetts delegates, who was the man who secured the removal of the colored delegates.

One of them is a graduate of Harvard, the other a member of the Boston city government. They are both of the old school, and they are both of the old school. They are both of the old school, and they are both of the old school.

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